

BATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1889.

Lendon office of THE SUR. Hotel Victoria, Northum-erland avenue. Address ARTRUE BRIDGARE, sole repre-untative in Landon.

The Fall Elections of 1889.

While the dumb are often deaf as well as dumb, and while the blind are not infrequently afflicted with other physical imperfections, a man who is deaf and blind at the same time is rarely to be met with. This is the fact in the case of Democrats, tariff share and all.

On the 5th day of next November, the people of New York will elect a State ticket, except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, both branches of the Legislature. On the tariff issue the Democrata were beaten in this State last year by a majority of 14.878. On the question of Democratic principle and policy, disconnected with the tariff chantasy, they carried the State for every man on their State ticket by an average ma fortty of almost 15,000.

On the same day next November, elections will occur in Ohio, New Jersey, Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Mississippi, and Massachusetts. Before the tariff issue enlisted the attention of the gentlemen who have made the Democratic party familiar with defeat, the State of Ohio was one of those most closely contested. Less than six years ago it elected a Democratic Governor by a majority of 12,000, and the delega tion which it sent to Washington included always a number of Democrats whose promtnence justified their retention. Since the tariff issue has been raised, to subordinate other questions and to obscure the real in which the Democrats of Ohio are interested, defeat has tightened the Repub lican clutch upon the party and Republican victories have been continuous. In Virginia the margin of Democratic majority has been steadily on the decline. Governor Leg. running on a Democratic platform, had 16,000 majority in 1885, and Mr. CLEVELAND last year had a plurality of only 1,539.

The question of triumph or disaster for the party is one which concerns all Democrata. Though it may be contrary to the programme which the tariff theorists have outlined, the Democrats would like to win in 1889. A triumph of Democratic principles this year means a Democratic Congress in 1890 and a Democratic President in 1892.

The Death of Mr. Justice Matthews.

STANLEY MATTHEWS was one of the men who made a fraudulent President in 1877. His services to the Fraud and to the Republican conspiracy, as a visiting statesman in Louisiana and as counsel before the Electoral Commission, were not the most important that he rendered. The whole fabric of Fraud which he had been actively engaged in erecting at New Orleans and in Washington, as the next friend of the defeated Republican candidate, would have been overturned by the Democrats of the House of Representatives had it not been for him. The bargain with the Southern Democrata was concluded at the conference in his rooms in Wormley's Hotel. From the mass of documents relating to that infamous arrangement, which were subsequently brought to light, we select for exhibition part of a letter written on Feb. 20. 1877, by the Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR of Mississippi to Congressman ELLIS of Louisiana a negotiator on the part of Gov. Nichols:

"Forms said to a gentleman, my informant, that the speech he made to-day, which so significantly, but indiractly, hints at Haym's Southern policy, that he made i after consultation with Mr. Marraswa, Mr. Haves's brother-in-law: and Mr. Marrasws told him and urged him to may aquarely that Haves would have nothing to de or say to Packann. Postun said he would but was afraid to take too much on himself to say that, but Mr Marrinaws reiterates his desire that Fostus should sa so plumply, and further said that if I were to speak should say it, because it is the truth.

"Now, ELLIS, this is the first thing I have ever heard as coming from Haves, directly or indirectly, that is worth acting upon by any Southern man. We do not want offices, but we do want to get our States and our people free from the carpet-bag government. I think you should at once see Mr. STANLEY MAYTHEWS and ask him if Gov. HAYES will give you some assurance that he

Beneath the somewhat cloudy English of LAMAB'S letter may be found an indication of the origin and source of the political bargain which consummated the work of the forgers and perjurers and suborners of perjury and fraud. Three days later the conference in Mr. MATTHEWS's room was held. The assurances that HAYES would sacrifice PACKARD in Louisiana and CHAMBERLAIN in South Carolina were satisfactory to the Southern Democrats. The count was completed, and HAYES went in.

It was in payment for this important service to HAYES and Fraud that Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS gained the place on the Supreme Court bench from which death removed him yesterday.

This is ancient history, but there could be no more appropriate time for reciting it again. The late Mr. Justice MATTHEWS was an unscrupulous politician. Personally, he is said to have been an estimable man.

# Copper and Politics in France.

More than one French Ministry has narrowly escaped drowning in the Panama Canal, and on Thursday the TIRARD Cabinet came within an ace of being wrecked in the copper crisis. Up to about ten days ago the present Government seemed to possess unusual stability, the energetic measures of M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, against the partisans of BOULANGER having assured to it the zealous support of all the genuine friends of a republican régime. Then came the collapse of the syndicate formed to hold up the price of copper, and the resultant ruin of the Comptoir d'Es compte; then was witnessed the interposition of the Cabinet, not to punish the mo appolists, as the laws of France require, but to save a banking institution from the disas trous consequences of complicity in their signs. No wonder this proceeding sublocted the Government to violent attack; the marvel is that it has thus far managed to withstand its assailants.

The blow levelled at the TIRABD Ministry took the form of a motion offered in the Chamber of Deputies by M. LAUR and seconded by M. MILLEBAUD, that the Govern ment should immediately enforce, by a prosecution of the offenders, the article of the Penal Code punishing with fine and imprisonment persons convicted of attempting to monopolize commodities and to hold them at a fixed price. The Ministers tried to parry the stroke by moving the order of the day pure and simple, which, if voted, would have drawn a sponge over the past and given them carte blanche for the future. This motion, however, was rejected by 284 votes to 284. Thereupon the Cabinet was fain to acquiesce in what was only a slight modification of the demand formulated by M. LAUB, namely, an order of the day declaring that the Government would take steps to make the law against monopolies respected. Even this proof of submission failed to satisfy the Chamber, and the modified order was only carried by a majority of 27. In other words, | build the elevated railways. New York owes

a change of fifteen votes from one side to him no debt of gratitude on that account; the other would have driven the TIRARD Ministry from office.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. performed for the

United States. In this country, however,

we should be stupefled if on account of the

services rendered by the firm named (and

paid for) our Secretary of the Treasury

should undertake to save it from failure

caused by lending the money of its depost

tors to speculators engaged in the manipula-

tion of a "corner." Yet that is precisely

what M. ROUVIER did in the case of the

Comptoir d'Escompte. It is true that the

Government was empowered to name one of

the officers of that institution, and so may

be alleged to have assumed a certain

measure of responsibility. To which the

friends of M. DE LESSEPS may answer that

a bill passed by both Chambers and made a

law by the President's signature authorized

the issue of the last lottery loan by the

Panama Canal; and that consequently the

very well avow in public, what is neverthe-

to extend Government aid to the Panama

Canal but dared not do so in the teeth of the

The French people are often criticised by

superficial observers for their habit of in-

voking the intervention of Government in

matters which in this country are deemed

outside of a State's true functions. They

are blamed, too, for holding their Govern-

the French people have never ceased to live

under a paternal Government; indeed, their

polity has become more centralized, inquisi-

there is hardly any form of social or eco-

nomical activity with which it does not in-

terfere. That is why a French Ministry is

menaced with perils which could not possi-

bly affect the stability of an English Cabinet.

That is why a Government ostensibly so

strong as that headed by M. TIRARD and in-

spired by M. Constant is brought to the

verge of ruin by the failure of a speculative

The Hard Sense View.

transit established in New York can never

be more than five cents, whatever the dis-

tance travelled. To satisfy the public de-

mand the railroads must be above ground, if

the Arcade plan of an underground street is

These are imperative conditions. The

standard fare in New York on street

railroads, elevated roads, and in omni-

buses has been fixed at five cents

The people have become accustomed to it,

and no rapid transit company that may be

formed can hope to get more. It must make

its estimates of income on the basis of a

uniform fare as low as that. The public, too,

have become accustomed to travelling above

ground, with light and fresh air about them.

and they will not be content with any

system of transit which deprives them of

If the plan proposed by Mayor GRANT is

appointed by him, it cannot reasonably be

expected that any company organized under

the provisions of the bill to carry out his proj-

ect will complete the system before several

and probably many years. The Arcade plan

was proposed nearly a quarter of a century

and at much pecuniary expense during that

time, and yet it has now come to naught at

last. The GILBERT Elevated Railway was

incorporated by the Legislature in 1872, but

t was not until 1877 that the legal obstruc-

tions to its operation were removed. Mean

time commissions have considered the sub

lect of rapid transit. different underground

projects have been proposed, and Mayor

HEWITT, after careful study, evolved his

very striking plan for the construction of a

road by the public, and to be leased to and

operated by the New York Central Railroad.

But with all this labor and this discussion

continued during a period of a quarter of a

century, the only practical result in the way

of rapid transit has been the erection and

successful operation of the elevated railway

system. Even that would never have been

started and established if the great mass of

the public had not looked upon it as a vis-

ionary enterprise, and if the chances of great

profits had not tempted a construction com-

pany to run the risk. Conservative investors

would not look at the project, and business

men along its proposed route held indigna-

tion meetings against it, which would have

been larger if there had been any general

Now that the town has experienced the

advantages of rapid transit, a new system

undertaken under the conditions imposed by

Mayor Grant's Commission would doubt-

less encounter fewer obstacles, and it might

do its work more rapidly. But inevitable

delays would put off its completion at least

five years, in all probability, if not ten. The

bill has to go through the Legislature and

the hands of the Governor. The Commis-

sien would hardly finish its part of the bust-

ness in less time than a year. A company

would have to be organized and the grea

amount of capital necessary for the enter

prise secured, and there would be tedious

legal proceedings to be gone through with,

All that means the loss of years of time

Meanwhile the town is in immediate need

of increased facilities for rapid transit. At

its present rate of growth the population

will increase by something like 250,000 in five

years, and Brooklyn will be making an even

greater proportionate gain. Therefore, if

we can get anything more out of the exist-

ing system of rapid transit, pending the fu-

ture establishment of another, it is obviously

for the interest of the people to do it, even if

Mr. JAY GOULD's reputation is bad, as it un-

doubtedly is. If he were a man who had been

wise enough to earn the popular confidence

instead of sacrificing it there would be no

question as to his receiving popular support

in any reasonable project for increasing the

But even as Mr. Gould is, New York would

be foolish to endure inconvenience for

the sake of punishing him. He is only

a mortal man, and only one among

the town. Whether he gets a little more or

a little less money is not of any consequence

to the rest of the inhabitants, but whether

they have adequate or greater facilities of

rapid transit is a matter of deep concern to

them all. He did not devise and he did not

million and a half of the people

facilities of the elevated railways.

before the work of construction.

bellef in its execution.

It has been pushed with great energy

The fare charged by any system of rapid

attempt to corner copper.

not adopted.

these advantages.

protest made by the United States.

ably well for ten years, and except for M. ROUVIER, the Finance Minister, could them we should probably be to-day without any rapid transit whatever. nake no satisfactory answer to the reproach 11 of evincing partiality and inconsistency in therefore, we encourage the extension of their accommodations, we do it for our own succoring the Comptoir d'Escompte while refusing to help the Panama Canal. It is convenience, and not to please him. people know very well that only the fear of true that the branches of the Comptoir in eastern Asia act as disbursing agents of dangerous competition has induced Mr. the French Government. They discharge, GOULD to make the proposition. He is not that is to say, functions analogous to those a phllanthropist. which under the last Administration Messrs.

He does not take a sentimental view of the subject. Neither should the people carry passion and prejudice into its consideration. So far as rapid transit is concerned, he is their servant, and the part of wisdom is for them to make the most of him they can.

#### Must Be Made a Public Trust.

Until the status of the trusts bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is satisfactorily adjusted, it is not likely to receive any more important gifts. People will not leave valuable works to a strictly private corporation of which the management is purely personal, and in great part untrustworthy. The point at issue has been raised by the authorities of the museum themselves. They have the power to withdraw the pictures, the statuary, and all the other works of art from the museum, and lock them up in a storehouse; and they threaten that in e certain contingency they will do so.

Government was at least as much bound, morally, to rescue the investors in that en-It is undoubtedly a fact that the trustees terprise as it was to shield the capitalists of the museum have the power, legally conwho had seen fit to deposit funds in the ferred upon them, to so dispose of all the Comptoir d'Escompte. M. ROUVIER could not museum property. The public has generally regarded the museum as a public and not a less notorious, that he was personally eager private trust. It has always pretended to be a public trust, and it has received bequests of immense value in that capacity. Had the threat made the other day, that the trustees would remove and seclude the museum property, been uttered three or four years ago, the most important bequests that have reached the museum would never have been made. The property involved in them would have had to reach the legatee, which is the peoment responsible for social disorder and ple, in some other way.

financial calamity. But the truth is that For the moment, therefore, there must be a cessation of bequests, and it is only right that it should be so. Devisors must be satisfied that they are leaving their property to torial, intermeddling, absorbent, since 1789 the people instead of to a strictly prithan it was before. It is rightly held to an vate corporation, whose administration has almost universal responsibility, because been gravely questioned. Hence we hold that it is a public duty to revise the charter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art so that the institution shall be a public trust in fact. instead of in appearance only. The immense amount of property handed over to it n the belief that it was a public trust, makes the step necessary; to say nothing of the propriety of making adequate provision for bequests that are impending. It is too late to effect this revision at this session of the Legislature, because the time limitation upon the introduction of the necessary measure has been reached. If, however, the trustees do not voluntarily acquiesce in the necessity and anticipate legislation, it must e effected at the next session.

In the mean time as to Sunday opening, which is another and a different matter, we are compelled to make known that if some steps are not taken to that end by the trustees before the first of April next, the large sum of \$30,000 offered through THE SUN to defray the expenses of such opening, will be withdrawn. The attention of the trustees is now finally directed to this subject.

Gen. HARRISON receives from 600 to 1,000 letters a day, a burden to Gen. HALFORD which may prove a blessing to mankind. Gen. HALFORD cannot gaze upon a thousand S. G. stamps a day without losing his eyesight and spoiling his health. If Gen. HALFORD should spoil his health or lose his eyesight, the Administration would be lost and spoiled. The adopted, and a rapid transit commission is bigger the White House mail the better ultimately for the country. For ELIJAH's sake, for his own sake, for the sake of his Administration, for the sake of the eyesight and the ma thetic nerves of the American people Gen. HARRISON should at once order the removal of the Sickly Green Stamp. Turn the rascal out.

Extract from the New York Times:

"Mrs. Angula [sic] Rives-Chanten, accompanied by her mother and her husband, were accorded a private

# Mugwumpian English miserably mixed

Our esteemed contemporary, the Post Express, returns to the discussion of the co nundrum, Why did Nero burn Rome? Many have supposed that he did it in revenge for the failure of his attempt to set the Tiber on fire Prof. Bresly suggests that it was for the insurance, or that NEBO was interested in a Brick and Mortar Trust. MERIVALE has, we think demolished the theory that the Emperor was impelled by revenge. He had already taken sufficient revenge upon the Romans by his fiddling. On the whole, Mommsen's theory that NeBo was fond of going to fires-was pyromaniac—seems the most satisfactory.

That peculiar American product, the bucking mustang, figures disgracefully in Mr. GREEN's explanation why he is unable to return some of the costly scientific instruments loaned to him by the Royal Geographi cal Society of London. GREEN, who secured the instruments to aid him in his mountain explorations in British Columbia, packed them on the back of a demure-looking mustang Then he started up a mountain leading his mustang. The animal was suddenly seized with a paroxysm of bucking, much to the horror of the Englishman, who had never before observed this equine eccentricity. He kicked the packages off, smashed the sextant all to pieces beneath his feet, broke the prismatic compass and thermometer, and finally added insult to injury by lying down and rolling on the débris. Fortunately, a number of the instruments had been left behind, or the scientific wreck would have been irretrievable. As an adjunct to an exploring expedition the bucking mustang is not so useful and attractive as he is in a Wild West show.

Two Hungarian deputies have fought a duel. No casualties. Fellows who have lived all their lives exposed to the riots and combinations of Hungarian consonants must regard pistols as pea shooters and swords as nail files.

A bill prohibiting the selling or giving of obacco in any shape or form to persons less than sixteen years old, and prohibiting such persons from using tobacco in any form, has been passed by the Connecticut Legislature, A well-meant measure, doubtless, but only the establishment of public and the multiplication of private spankeries and Birching Boards will tender youth from the nose-offending cigarette.

MISS ANDERSON AND HER ILLNESS.—The tem-porary breakdown of Miss Marr Asio son, a young and healthy woman, furnishes another warning against the dangers of the fast business life which modern methods make possible and invite.—Baltimore Jun. No: what it teaches is that celibacy and the pursuit of an arduous, intellectual brain-exhausting profession do not go well together.

It thrills the heart to know that the Committee on Agriculture of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has decided that it is inexpedient to regulate the size of new apple barrels. Thoughtful students of the question are, we believe, of the opinion that until the State size of new apples has been fixed by law regulation of new apple parrels should be regarded as premature. Besides until Massa chusetts votes upon the probibition amendment apple legislation must be merely tentative. If the amendment is carried, applea must be prohibited from growing in Massachu-

setts. That apples are used for pies and other innocent purposes is no defence. They are the parent of cider, which, according to logical but they have served our purpose remark Prohibitionists, is the parent of won. If prohibition comes, the grandfather of wee must go. Between the Drys and the canker worms, the prospects for a good apple crop in Massachu-

setts seem dark. We commend to Col. WILLIAM WADE DUD-LET this noble philosophical distich from BRET HARTE:

"Never a lip is curved with pain

That can't be kissed into smiles again." To Col. Duplier, now sitting in the silent shades of the Land of the Left and brooding over the marble-hearted flendishness of BEN-Jamin Harrison, we quote these consoling lines. Let him not despair. Were there no rain there would be no umbrellas. The hen has no dentists' bills. Patience is the best plaster.

For Commissioner of Pensions; Corporal TANNER! The private soldier is up, and HAR-RISON IS all right

THE CRUISE OF THE GRAMPUS.

Discovery of Rich Fishing Grounds for H

GLOUCESTER, March 22 .- A letter has been received here by the representative of the Associated Press from the United States Fish Commission giving an account of the cruise of the schooner Grampus in the Gulf of Mexico. where she has been carrying on scientific researches in connection with the Fish Commission. The letter is dated the 14th inst., and says that the Grampus is making a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the fishing grounds between the Tortugas and Cape San Blas, off the west coast of Florida. Her plan of operation is to run a series of dredgings and trials for fish on lines parallel to each other at distances of ten miles apart, and dredgings, temperature observations, and other investigations are made at distances of every ten miles. Frequent trials for fish are made con tinuously between the stations as well as at the positions where dredging is carried on. A very accurate record is kept of the numbers of various species of surface-swimming fish or other animals, and, when practicable, captures are made of specimens, which are considered especially valuable. Before the Grampus left Key West to begin

Before the Grampus left Key West to begin her researches her seine boat was fitted out to make a cruise along the shore from Biscayne Bay on the east side, near the extremity of the Florida beninsula, up the west coast. Dr. James A. Henshall of Cincinnati, well known as the author of the book on the Black Bass, is in charge of the seine book in the Black Bass, is in charge of the seine book there men to assist him. The object in sending the seine boat along the coast is to secure collections of fresh water species and marine species which frequent lagoons and benches, and also to study the habits and ascertain the abundance of such fish as may be of commercial importance. At last accounts the Grampus and seine boat had met at Charlotte Harbor, on the west coast of Florida, and the seine boat, having obtained a new outfit of provisions and an equipment for preserving collections, started off to resume her work, while the Grampus sailed to the banks to renew her investigations. Dr. Henshall in the seine boat had obtained a large and valuable collection in Southern Florida.

Some twenty or thirty miles north of the Tortugas the Grampus discovered some very rich fishing grounds, where red snappers were abundant, in regions not heretofore frequented by fishermen. On the morning of Fet, 16, in north latitude 25° 01, west longitude 82° 52. in a depth of twenty-flye fathoms, thirty-one red snappers and three groupers were caught in about fifteen minutes, the snappers averaging ten pounds and the groupers and three red snappers were caught in about fifteen minutes, the snappers were caught in shout fifteen minutes, the snappers were caught in a few minutes, the average weight for its snappers being eight and a half pounds and the groupers and three red snappers were also caught. The localities are within easy reach of how every and their c her researches her seine boat was fitted out to

portance, and that it would lead to slipments from Tampa.

No investigation of the southern mackerel grounds will be undertaken this spring by the Commission, since the Grampus will not return north soon enough for that purpose. It is expected, however, that the Grampus will be employed in carrying on during the spring, summer, and autumn, for a period ranging from four to six months, what is con-idered a very important physical research in the region lying between the Gulf Stream and Block Island, the object being to obtain definite data relative to changes in temperature and other conditions of the more important species of marine food fishes.

Prof. Bishop's Golden Wedding. OXFORD, Ohio, March 22.-Prof. R. H. Bishop and his wife celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. The attendance of alumni of Miami University, in which he was for over forty years Professor of Latin, was large. Prof. Bishop was the instructor of George E. Pugh, Oliver P. Morton, the Rev. Davis Swing, White-law Reid, President Harrison, and other emi-nent men.

Maud S. the Queen of all Trotters. A paragraph is going the rounds of the

press, and is quoted in the catalogues of some of the stock farms, attributing to Mr. Robert Bonner the remark: "Being the owner of Maud S. I am free to speak, and eny that Lucy Cuylor is the fastest trotter in the world.' Mr. Bonner's attention was called to this

statement vesterday, and he replied:

"I never said that Lucy Cuyler was the fast-est trotter in the world. I have said that she has been timed half a mile to top wagon in 1.05, and a full mile to skeleton wagon in 2.15%, and that she had as much speed for a brush as any trotter in the world; but neither she nor any other trotter that I have ever seen could trot a quarter, a half, or a full mile as fast as Maud S."

# A Word of Criticism.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser. Ex-President Cleveland's response to the tenst. The United States at the samples of the President Sons of St. Patrick in New York on Saturday was dignified and in excellent taste. — Prof. Prest.

It was remarkably dignified in avoidance of any allusion to the saint whose day was celebrated or to th country that gave him birth and has for centurie aspired to and struggled for freedom akin to that en juyed by the United States, an allusion which so unhap pily marred all other responses to sentiments propose

#### at that and other St. Patrick's Day celebrations. Not a Suttefactory Thing.

From the Springfield Republican. The appointment of Col. Frederick D. Gran o be Minister to Austria-Hungary cannot be commend ed on the score of any fitness in the man to fill so im portant a post, nor is the fact that he is the son of Gen U. S. Grant to be taken as an excuse for the action of President Harrison. Col. Grant, in all his life to date has done nothing to warrant the commitment to him of so important strust as this mission, and if the public interest had first been considered his name would not figure as it does. If the President felt obligation recog-nise the son of a great man his sentimental consideration should have taken a less conspicuous form. This is glaringly weak foreign appointment made by the new Administration.

# A Republican Opinion.

From the finaton Ja The pomination of Mr. Fred D. Grant will not impress the average American as a selection of the fittest man for the position, but will be accepted as an evidence of the regard felt by all for the patriotic ser-

Harper's Magazine for April opens with an liketrated account of Washington's inauguration by no less a writer than Mr. John Bach McMaster. Another admirably illustrated article by Mr. Theodore Child de-acribes the characteristic cates of Paris Mr. Senjamin Constant, the French painter, has an illustrated description of Tangier and Morocon. Very beautifully illutrated is Mr. John it Corpell's account of various birds that can ily under water. An unpublished fragment by Sir Walter Scott furnishes a very interesting description of the house of Abbotsford. Mr. Charles Pudicy Warne commences a novel, "Jupiter Lights" is continued by Constantes Fenimers Wooken: Dr. Thomas Dunn Eng-lish has a story. Mrs. E. W. Latiner translates a remarkable Boumanian ballad, Mr. Sjörnsen has a third paper upon "Norway and Its People." and there is a cariety of miscellaneous and critical reading of unusual interest. As ever, it is a wonderful magazine

"The tendency of this electrical age," said a metro politan philosopher recently. "Is toward the d of polite and chivarrons customs of all kinds. For instance, take the self-closing door. How can we expect a youth of the twentisth century to be a model of good manners when we do those things which tend to incul-cate proper conduct by machinery? A boy from a primitive country town comes to New York and goes into an office where they have the self-closing door. He repeatedly tries to shut the door after him, but the self closing arrangement, which works slowly and won't be forced, balks him, and he naturally loses the noble in-struct of closing the door behind him. That is only the beginning of his demoralization. After a while he falls a victim to the habit of not giving his seat up to a lady in a growded war, substitutes the abrupt interrogatory in a crowded usr, substitutes ine abrupt interrogatory what? for the respectful sir ", alludes to his father a the 'old man,' and wates prosperous.'

Strollers in upper Fifth avenue the other evening were attracted by a vision that canned even the politest of them to pause and stare a little while. Geing indo leafly southward on the west side of the great thorough are were a fashionable women, a lordly St. Rernard dog, and a queer little Chinese boy, who wasn't his impetuous desire to ran after all other dogs that came along by a thick silken pard. The inventile celes tial walked by the tawny brute's side with one yellow flat half hidden in his shaggy coat. If the object of th ady was to attract notice, her desire must have been gratified beyond her loftlest expectations.

An enterprising parker of the "Tenderloin" precin tyle of attracting attention to his wares. In a fluf and breezy way he wants it emphatically understood

and breezy way he wants it emphatically understood, so his dodgers say, that:

For Hair Cutting I can give you all of the Latest Styles:
The Feather Edge, the Medium Fompation: the Ministers Sint, the English Snapper, the Heilley,
and the old American Haif Moon.

Ladies and Children accommodated.

Prices are made according to the class of work.

For Bad Feather dealers of and a siver sicel blade.

You should always have a Smooth Shave and not a
Scrape.

We guarantee good, experienced, first class Workmen.
If work is not done Satisfactory, there will be no

Charges made.

There is apprehension among some of the restling har-

There is apprehension among some of the rustling bar ber a acquaintances lest too many customers for his comfort should declare the work "not done satisfac tory," and thus leave the bottom of the cash box bare 'It's a dangerous neighborhood for such things " said friend of Lawyer Kid Miller, now of Blackwell's Island

You can ransa k Postmaster-General Wanamaker's thop in Philadelphia from garret to cellar and there's one thing you won't find. There is scarcely a household article that the Postmaster-General is not ready and anxious to sell you. Socks, aprons, bonnet ribbons, ploughs, needles, soup, and everything else can be had for each, but the one thing—a park of cards—cannot be had for a fortune. You could take \$1,000,000 into that shop and it couldn't buy the papers for the seductive whist, the entrancing poker, or the wild, harnin scarum and ruinous fare game. The Postmaster General doesn'

From the first day that Cousin Lige Halford entered the White House his friends and acquaintances have apprehended that he would run into snays. The main cause of the worry has been in the fact that Fresident cause of the worry has been in the fact that Fresident clarks had a son and a brother in law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Mag. istrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the routine affairs that make, or should make, him closer to the President than any man on top of the earth. But the private secretary has just crossed the Rubicon, and Son Russell and Son-ip-law McKee understand fully that Mr. Halford is not to be trified with. It all came about a few days are when a New York agent who furnishes clippings from news papers to men of renown started the preliminary negoti-ations to furnish the President with newspaper cut-pings concerning bimself and his executive and private conduct. These clippings are taken from every news paper in the country. The agent's first negotiations were met with a response from Bussell Harrison and the intimation that the agent should consider it an honor to furnish the President of the United States the clippings gratia. Son in law McKee agreed with this grandiloquent idea. Private Secretary Halford said never a word. The negotiations progressed until the New York agent was summoned to Wasnington. He presented himself at the White House door, saving he had an engagement with the President. He hadn't any document to show that this was the case, and he was refused admittance. It suddenly occurred to him that he would come down a peg, and topping his card with a two-dollar bill he asked the servant to see Russell Harrison. A different bue was instantly apparent and in a few moments he saw the son of the great man. They talked about the business of the instant, and young Harrison was convinced that his father. President or not, would be compelled to pay regular rates if he want ed the clippings. That rather stumped the young man.

and he decided to leave the matter with his father "Come along," he said to the New York agent as he started up stairs for the President's office in the east wing of the White House. They sailed into the outer office of Mr. Haiford. He was sitting at his desk. Around it was a contingent of Hoosiers and office grab-bers. Young Harrison, with the New York man under his wing, made a bee line for the little door leading to the President's office. It is within six feet of Mr. Halford's desk. Just as young Harrison's hand was about to swing open the door Mr. Haiford started up and cried. Where are you going?" Young Barrison casually said

he was on his way to see his father.

"But he is very busy," replied Halford, "and he cannot be disturbed just now." There was something like blank amazement on the face of the President's son as he exclaimed:

What | can't I see father ?"

Mr. Halford quietly but firmly said no, he couldn't. It was only after several hours' wait that young Harrison and the New York agent could gain access to the President. Then the President said he wouldn't have time t read all the clippings, but thought that Mrs. Harrison would be interested in them. The final negotiations were made with Mrs. Harrison. She is to pay \$100 a onth to know what all the newspapers of the country say about the Harrison family.

Philadelphia people have been interested recently in the appearance of a "removal" sign in the window of a little store that has occupied one corner of John Wanamaker's block. The reason they are interested is that this store is the last in the block to succumb to the Wanamaker establishment, which now, it is supposed. will occupy it also, and thus complete its possession of the block. Wanamaker originally started in the huge building on Market street that had been used as a sta tion by the Pennsylvania Haliroad before the presen Broad street station was built. It extended on Marke half way across the block toward Chestnut street to a narrow street that divided the block. This narrow street was gradually absorbed into the store, and a few years ago was formally abandoned by the city authorities, whereupon Wanamaker turned it into a great oper space from the floor to the roof that now run through the centre of the store. Galleries rise story above story on either side, and at each end are stained glass windows. Meantime the establishment had got an entrance from Chestnut street by the purchase o one of the small stores that occupied that street from Thirteenth to Juniper street, and soon began to shoot also the buildings on either side of this entrance. Many of the storekopers made a bitter fight against the en croachments of the great establishment, but in every case they imaily had to yield and sell out, except this last one at the corner, which has held on for many years to spite of all the blandishments of money and in fluence brought to bear. Its final extinction indicated by the sign in its window makes Postmaster General Wanamaker's stores now a solid block from Market to Chestnut and Thirteenth to Juniper street

It is said the family of John Wanamaker no longer attends Bethauy, the Sunday school that he has made famous. The reason assigned is that the Wanamaker family is getting up in the world, and prefers to attend a more fashionable church in a better locality. Postmaster General Wanamaker's brothers, however, still act as floor walkers and general overseers in their large clothing store, and this is said to greatly vex the Post muster General's family and the aristocratic acquaint ances that have taken them up in Philadelphia since young Tom Wanamaker married a daughter of the real blue blood of Philadelphia. The daughter's blue-blooded mother is now in charge of the Postmaster-General's Washington house until Mrs. Wanamaker returns from Europe, and Philadelphia aristocracy pities her sin-cerely: "just to think: keeping house for John Wanamaker; who would ever have thought it." The new State House at Trenton to replace the section

of the old one destroyed by fire several years ago is now nearly completed, and has been thrown open to the public. All that remains to be done is the decorating of the walls and ceilings, and for this an additional appre printion will have to be made. The queer thing about the building is that it has been built within the appro-priation. The sum of \$280,000 is all that has been appropriated for the work, and the contracts have been cent within this limit. Not to lose their reputation er tirely, however, the contractors failed utterly boop the part of the arreement as to the tir within which the work should be completed. The origi nal contracts called for its completion nearly two years ago. If the penalties for the non-fulfilment of this part of the contracts were to be enforced, the State would get the building for next to nothing. It is a three story Renaissance structure of Indiana colitic stone, simila o that of which the new Tomes building is built and b forms a new front to the Capitol. The legislative cham bers, and the two wings that have held the Governor's and other offices, remain as they are. There is also new dome 140 feet high. It is predicted that one of the most popular members

of the Administration circle of ladies at Washington will be Miss Minute Wanamaker, daughter of the Post master-tieneral, bhe is about 19, and pretty and charge ing, according to the verdict of these who are ac-quainted with her. At present she is in Europe with her mother. She has not yet made her debut in society, but will undoubtedly do so as soon as the family settle down in Washington.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY, A NEW MENACE TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Assembly District Political School Rosses

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I respectfully call your attention to Assembly bill 311. It was introduced Jan. 29 by Mr. Thomas Smith, Jr., read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Education, reported from sald committee for the consideration of the House, and committed to the Committee of the Whole ordered when printed to be recommitted to the Committee on Public Education. It is entitled. "An act to better equalize representation in the Board of School Commissioners of the city of New York."

The following is a literal copy of the bill as

printed:
Section 1. After the expiration of their respective term of office of the present members of the Board of Education of the city of New York, the Mayor shall appoint to did the vacancies so that each avenuity distributional have one representative in said Board, who shall be an actual resident thereof.
Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are bereby repealed.
Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.
This bill is consistent with the said take the said take of the said take

This bill is one of the most important of those

that have been introduced at this session of the Legislature. Its title should be. An act for the Creation of a Board of District Political School Bosses, and

for the introduction of the spoils system in the administration of the public schools in the city of New York.

The act of 1875, entitled " An act relative to the public schools and their management,"

Section 1.022, provides that:

There shall be in the city of New York a Board of Education, which shall, under that designation, tave full control of the public schools and the public schools are the public

That such a body, intrusted with the performance of such important duties might, as far as possible, be preserved from falling under the control of any political faction, it was also provided that the appointment of its membership should vest in the Mayor of the city of New York; but that the terms of office of the twenty-one Commissioners should be three years, and that seven commissionerships

should become vacant annually.

As the Mayor's term of office is only two years, it is manifest that even though he might so desire, no Mayor would have power to make more than fourteen partisan appointments and there would always remain in the Board of Education seven experienced Commissioners, who might be decended upon to check any improper or unwise departure from methods of administration which had been proven by experience to be beneficial.

The Board of Education, not being in any sense a legislative body, district representation is not necessary for the protection of any classes of our people or of any sections of our city from the enactment of laws prejudicial to their interests.

Such protection to neighborhood interests as is needed to a wise administration of school affairs is already amoly provided for by a Board of School Trustees in each ward of the city. and there would always remain in the Board of

city.
As the powers vested in the Board of Educa-As the powers vested in the Board of Education are purely administrative and executive,
and as these powers through the multiplicity
of the interests involved must be to a great extent exercised by the various committees of
that Board, to each of which a portion of the
general responsibility must be assigned, it follows that while general administrative and executive ability is requisite in every Commissioner, skill, tast, business knowledge, and
aptitude for the performance of special duties
should be sought for in the appointment of each
individual member.

individual member.

As a matter of fact, no Mayor having the individual member.

As a matter of fact, no Mayor having the power to make appointments to the Board of Education during the past sixteen years has shown any tendency to make partisan appointments. They all seem to have acted upon the principle set forth above—that fitness to perform certain special duties devolving upon individual members of the Board of Education (joined to high character) should be the only criterion for appointment. The result is that to-day the common schools of New York are controlled by a beard of administrative specialists, bankers, brokers, lawyers, physicians, ex-teachers, merchants, and men and women skilled in affairs, the value of whose services thus gratuitously given cannot be measured by any monetary standard. They serve for honor, and win and deserve it.

It is proposed to dispense with these skilled and experienced ladies and gentlemen selected from the city at large as fast as their respective terms of office expire and to replace them with others, whose sole qualification, as prescribed in this law, shall be residence in the Assembly district from which they are appointed and which they are thereafter to represent. A glance at the boundaries of the Assembly districts will show some curious facts.

Ten Assembly districts lie south of Sixteenth Sixth. Eighth, Ninth. Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth. Two more lie south of Twenty-third street, viz., the Third and Seventh. Five more are situated south of Forty-second street, viz., the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth.

In all, seventeen Assembly districts, to be represented hereafter by seventeen out of

toenth, and Elabteenth. Intreenth, Fitteenth, and Elabteenth.

In all, seventeen Assembly districts, to be represented hereafter by seventeen out of twesty-four School Commissioners one more than two-thirds of the whole Board of Education) lie south of Forty-econd street, while nearly fifty per cent, of the average school attendance, as shown by the reports of the City Superintendent, is found in schools north of Fortisth street.

It seems clear that the design of this bill is to secure the control of the public school system and to place it in the hards of persons to be chesen for their ability to represent the districts south of Forty-second street. We know what such ability means, and exp rience has

be chosen for their ability to represent the districts south of Forty-second street. We know what such ability means, and exp rience has demonstrated that it is far safer to intrust the care of our public school system to persons chosen for other and nobler reasons.

This bill grants no power not possessed at present by the Mayor, but restricts him in the exercise of a wise discretion which has been enjoyed without such restricts him in the exercise of a wise discretion which has been enjoyed without such restriction by his predecessors in office for the past sixteen years.

As the Board of Education is constituted to-day, every Assembly district in the city has twenty-one representatives, for each and every Commissioner is responsible for the proper administration of the school laws in every pertion of the city. The new law would make the district representatives little boss for the distribution of school appointments and other petty patronage in his section of the city, and it would not take long to establish that grand old principle. You tickle me and I'll tickle you," as the controlling method of administration in the public schools.

How wisely and safely a Board thus constituted would handle four millions of money and control four thousand teachers and prescribe the course of studies for 175,000 children needs no prophet to foretell. Respectfully yours, E. H. B.

# Gone 37 Years After the Cows.

Shelbyville, Ill., March 20.—Thirty-seven years ago James Vermillon sont his son George to the pasture for the cows. A few days since George returned to his father's house at Lower Hill minus the cows, but possessed of title deads to a large cattle ranch in Colorado. The son had been dead to his parents all these years, and though he went away a youth in his teens, he returned a gray and grizzled man of mature years. The fatted call was killed and there was great rejoicing over the son that was lost but is found. From the Chicago Tritume.

# Whist, Backgammon, and Love.

From the Hartford Courant. Miss Matthews is a young woman of good looks, a wide range of accomplishments, and gractical good sense, and will make Justice Gray a companionable and graceful wife. No date is assigned for the wedding, but it is surmised that it will not be long deferred. The engagement is generally regarded as another triumph for the games of whist and backgammon, at which both are adepts.

# Her Life Saved by her Gurter.

From the Memphia Attalanche. LITTLE ROCK, March 18. - Ida Lynch startto drown herself by jumping from the lower idge across the Arkansas River, but the alchman caught her as she jumped, his hand tohing in her garter, which was strong, and us saved her life.

Interesting to Would-be P. M.'s. O, eyes, that hope with brightness gema, Heads, that official diader That are to be. I give you salutation

Gratis I give ye pull and grip The most offensive partisanship Shall be your chiefest recommendation Skilled are you the machine to run,

Your chance is good to clasp the bun We want more active politicians. You understand each quip and quirk Of politics, and never shirk Good, straight, effective party work

Nor primaries nor conventions shun.

There are no better signed petitions With Democratic heads I'll strew The ground, for doing just what you Will be expected soon to do, Just raising politics by the acre.

Be it known to seekers for P. O.'s. and on this fact they may repose The isn't a politician goes

Attest: Me and Wanamaker

The worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs, which generally accompanies it, are both reme-died by Dr. Jarne's Expectorant. 460.

FOURTH PARTY IN RHODE ISLAND.

onvention of Those Opposed to the Resul-PROVIDENCE, March 22.-The State Concontinuof the Fourth party, the Law EnforcementEparty, or the Anti-Resubmissionists, as they are variously called, was held in Blackstone Hall this morning. Secretary Arthur Prey called the Convention to order, and Henry B. Metcalf was made Chairman. 'the toilowing nominations were made with much enthusiasm: For Governor, James H. Chace of Lincoln; Lientenant-Governor, Franklin Metcaif of Charlestown; Secretary of State, J. Barclay Foster of Westerly; Attorney General, H. Rogers of Providence; General Treasurer, E.

A. Green of Lincoln. The platform opens with a recital of the adoption of the prohibitory amendment ta April, 1886, and the laws passed to carry into April, 1886, and the laws passed to carry into effect the purpose of the amendment, and says that no earnest effort has yet been made to enforce the law in the State as a whole, and that the laws on the statute book are just beginning to be operative. The members of the majority party in the Legislature, elected on a platform pledging them to an impartial and effectual enforcement of the prohibitory law having now, in violation of the spirit of the solemn party pledge, voted to resubmit to the popular vote the lifth amendment, the Convention declares:

First—We are opposed to the resubmission of the 6fth

popular vote the lifth amondment, the Convention declares:

First—We are opposed to the resulmission of the fifth amendment to the popular vois at the present time as unealled for, unwarranted by the facts, and not justified by the argument.

Ferond—We demand an effort to enforce the law already enacted and to maintain the Constitution.

Third—We ravor such additional legislation as experience shows to be necessary in order to enforce Article V. of the amendment to the Constitution.

The Prohibitory State Central Committee met after the Fourth lparty Convention adjourned, and resolved to make no nomination for Attorney-General on the Probibitory State ticket, the understanding being that Gen, Rogers, the nominee of the Republicans and the Fourth party, is acceptable to the prohibitory voters. H. W. Woodward resigned the Chairmanship of the Prohibitory State Committee, and John T. Blodgett was elected to succeed him.

#### BUNBEAMS.

-There are but sixteen female doctors in

Paris, it is said. -Twenty hitherto unpublished letters of Mendelssohn have appeared in Germany. -Calvin's old church, the Cathedral of St.

Pierre in Geneva, is, it is said, to be restored.

The women in England exceed the men by 3,000,000, and yet Englishmen come to America for Delibes has founded an opera upon a

Norwegian legend. He calls it "Cassia," and it will The library of the British Museum will not hereafter supply novels to readers until five years

-India rubber is being tried as a substitute for asphalt in pavements in Berlin, and the result is said to be good, but expensive.

-Postmaster-General Wanamaker will, it s said, lend both "Christ Before Pilate" and "Calvary" -Amelia B. Edwards, the English novel-

ist, is coming to this country to lecture upon Egypt. She is an expert on Egypt, ancient and modern. -There are marriages still at famous

the ancient blacksmith, and in the public house splices a dozen or so of runaway couples every year. -Zola has obtained permission to ride upon a locomotive during one of its longest and fastest

trips, and in his next book will introduce the experience, with remarks upon engine men and their work. -The first metrical work produced in this ountry is said to have been a translation by George Sandya, Colonial Secretary of Virginia, of Ovid's " Meta merphoses." It was prepared in 1021, and was printed in London in 1626.

-A "Theatre of Actuality" is to be established in London after the model of the French Theatre Libre. The idea is that authors may have the chance to produce their own plays without the intervention of the listed manager.

—Ash Wednesday no longer interferes

with theatrical performances in London. Whereas all the theatres used to close on that day, only two this year paid any attention to it, and these merely announced that they would keep open. -A central exchange house has just been

established in St. Petersburg for Asiatic wares. It has a capital of 3,000,000 roubles, and among its promoters are the leading merchants in Turkesian, Kliva, Bok-hara, Afghanistan, Persia, India, and Turkey. -The demand for lizard skins for purses

in Java. The Government has interfered to protect the lizards, who are wanted as scavengers, and lizard skins have to be obtained now from South America -Sir John Lubbock has a half-holiday bill before Parliament that proposes that whenever two-thirds of the shopk cepers in any given district vote for

a balf heliday on some one day each week, all the shops in the district shall be closed at 2 o'clock on that day -Sir Richard Webster has proposed a bill to number with life imprisonment a spy caught making plans of English fortifications and imposes a long term upon any Government clerk convicted of a similar offence. It seems that there is now no law in England

to reach this sind of offenders. -The Rev. F. A. Grace, vicar of Great Barling, Essex, England, who recently published a cate chism in which he denounced as a sin the visiting of a discenting place of worship, has been consured by his Bithop for the publication. The Bishop says that the vicar a seertions are most unrighteous

-London has recently been put under contrel of a government somewhat resembling those of large cities in this country, and the first woman Alder-man has just been elected. She is Miss Cons. who for many years has been well known for her work in the breetion of securing the erection of a better class of

-A recent alleged translation of a popular French novel changes "cold reast meat with mustard" into "mustard teast," makes "a pure Parisienne, in fact, the very essence of the gay capital," read " a genuine and pure Parisian, an essence," and contains simi-lar blunders on almost every page, although issued by a leading firm in the publishing business.

-At a recent beggars' ball in Vienna there were 5.000 persons present, all in beggars' costume. The mure leggariy the costume the greater the applause that greated it, and at the close a prize was awarded to the person who was adjudged to have made the most successful hit in costume and manner. A person whe caricatured a well-known actress won it. -The Czar is said to wear always a ring

in which is embedded a piece of the true cross that was given to an accestor of the Czar by a Pope long ago. The Czar is said to be supersittions about this ring, and once, when he had started upon a long journey and had forgotten it, he had his train he d while a messenger went back upon a locometive and fetched it.

-Charles Sedelmayer, the picture dealer

who sold John Wanamaker "Christ Before Pilate," cabled from Paris to him at Washington when he was appointed Postmaster-General, congratulating him upon his elevation. The message was returned from the Washington telegraph office endorsed, "The person to whom addressed unknown here, try Philadelphia." -In Leslie, Fifeshire, the people have an

muual masquerade in honor of the birthday of Burna This year twenty four ploughmen, farmers, and mer chants paraded the streets dressed in the costumes rep-resenting as many characters from Burns's works. the Gld Nick, Burns himself, Tam O'Shanter, Bonnie Jean, and Souter Johnnie were among the characters -Protective duties between the various

Australian colonies make trouble for the women who have been accustomed to send to Melbourns for their dresses. A Tasmanian banker's wife recently ordering a new gown told the dressmaker to be sure and have one of the girls wear it for half an hour or so, and to put ome old ruffling about the neck, so that it should appear to be an old dress and not liable to duty. - Women in the West End of London go

about armed with small aquirt guns filled with diriy water, with which they skyly soil the coats or dresses of persons whom they pase. Then they meet the persons and, with elaborate bows, bee pardon for calling attention to the fact that the dress or coat is spisshed, and offer to wipe it off with a clean white apron. Nine times out of ten the trick brings a generous tip.

In the Galety Concert Hall at Birmingham, England, a few nights ago a dramatic sketch was being presented in which a sailor was represented as being drugged and murdered. A real saltor at this point being drugged and interiories. A real satural this point leaned from the guillery upon the stage exclaiming that he would not see a comrade so misused, and it took all the stage hands and four policemen to remove him. The funniest part of it was that in court the policeman testified that the man was cold sober when he did it.

\_Renjamin Braswell, who died in Morgan county, Ga., seventy years ago, stipulated in his will that in his money should be devoted to the education of the orphan children of the county. The provisions of his will have been carried out by the Court of Ordinary, but, judying from the last report, there are faw orphane in Morgan county, for the capenditures for few orphans in Morgan county, for the capanditures for the last year for the inition of orphans were but \$700. The income from the fund was \$4.471.52. The yearly in-crease of the capital stock is over \$1.000, and the fund has increased from \$31.000 to \$50.000. What to do with the Braswell fund is a problem that veres Morgan county. It is said that Senator T. P. Gibbs will present to the State Senate the question of having the fund ap-propriated for building schools for explana-